

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: EXISTING PLANS AND STUDIES

The plans listed below and any amendments thereto are incorporated into the Fort Worth Comprehensive Plan by reference. The plans address significant policy issues for targeted districts or the city as a whole. The major goals and policies of these individual plans are included in the corresponding chapters.

Aquatic Master Plan, 2008

A comprehensive facilities master plan was completed by the Parks and Community Services Department to provide a quality aquatic facility experience for the citizens of Fort Worth. Current trends in municipal aquatic facility development indicate that traditional pools are being replaced with a combination of interactive water features with a swimming component. The plan proposes \$66.3 million in potential capital improvements over a 14-year period (2008-2022).

Berry/University Development Plan – An Urban Village Plan Update

The Berry/University plan outlines key steps, recommendations, and policies for future development; complete streets design; multimodal transportation improvement; potential funding mechanisms; strategies for implementing stormwater management; and improving pedestrian safety and connectivity. The plan depicts short-term and long-term development scenarios based on market conditions and infrastructure capacity, while responding to opportunities for more effective stormwater management that accommodates and enhances future urban development. The plan describes character areas within the project boundary and depicts allowed building types, generalized land uses, and general height and setback parameters that serve as a guide for developing the implementing form-based code for the Berry/University Urban Village area.

Bike Fort Worth Plan, 2010

Bike Fort Worth is the City's comprehensive bicycle transportation plan for developing a friendlier bicycle environment. Recommendations for supportive policies, programs and facilities are included to increase bicycle transportation within the City of Fort Worth. Implementation of this plan will provide a safe and attractive alternative mode of transportation. The Bike Fort Worth plan identifies existing and proposed on- and off-street facilities, and describes policies and programs to improve bicycling conditions for people who use their bicycle instead of a vehicle to get to destinations as well as for recreation. The bikeway network identified in this plan primarily describes on-street facilities, but off-street multi-purpose trails can provide connections as well. Existing and future off-street trails are included as well, with special focus on those that provide connectivity to the on-street system and the regional bicycle transportation network.

Botanic Garden Master Plan, 2010

To plan for the future of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, the City Council adopted the Botanic Garden Master Plan in 2010. The Master Plan identifies a long-range vision, determines future uses and activities, and projects grounds and facilities improvements for the Botanic Garden. The master planning process and the resulting Master Plan are designed to attain several key goals in the next ten years, and will set

a framework for many future decades. A Master Plan is imperative at this time because of the many great opportunities that will arise for the Garden in the next few years. Along with these opportunities will come some challenges to assure the Garden can continue its mission of “environmental stewardship” and remain a green sanctuary in the middle of one of the fastest-growing cities in the United States.

Cavile Place/Historic Stop Six Neighborhood Transformation Plan, 2014

In 2011, the Fort Worth Housing Authority (FWHA) and City of Fort Worth Housing Finance Corporation hired a consultant team, led by Gilmore Kean, LLC, a Washington D.C. based firm with extensive experience in public housing redevelopment, to develop a comprehensive plan for the Cavile Place apartments and the surrounding neighborhood. The Cavile Place Neighborhood Transformation Plan proposes the replacement of the 300-unit Cavile Place apartments that were built in 1954 with mixed-income housing as the foundation for the creation of a vibrant, sustainable community with new neighborhood retail and business services, and programs that address education, job training, small business development, and healthy lifestyles of residents. The Cavile Place Neighborhood Transformation Plan includes a preliminary financial plan phased over a fifteen year period. The City Council adopted the plan in 2014.

Central City Commercial Corridors Revitalization Strategy, 2002

The Commercial Corridors Revitalization Strategy is the result of a two-year study undertaken by the City of Fort Worth under the direction of the mayor-appointed Commercial Corridors Task Force. The mission of the Task Force was to create economic development opportunities in high-priority central city commercial corridors that can be measured by increases in employment, tax base, business growth and quality-of-life improvements, particularly in low and moderate income areas. The study includes detailed plans for the revitalization of 10 mixed-use areas, or urban villages, along these five corridors, as well as revitalization strategies that can be applied to other urban villages and commercial districts.

City of Fort Worth Street Development Standards: Roadway Standards and Master Thoroughfare Plan, 2009

The Fort Worth Master Thoroughfare Plan provides a network of public streets that offers access to private and public properties on one hand and mobility on the other. The Plan is made up of the following elements: freeways, principal arterials, major arterials, and minor arterials. Principal arterials carry significant intra- and inter-urban travel between urban and suburban centers of activity, while major and minor arterials interconnect with and augment the principal arterial system. The location of each MTP element is based on existing roadways, approved plans and programs for realignment and extension, approved concept plans, preliminary plats, and final plats. Roadway locations also are developed with attention to topography, lakes, waterways, flood-prone areas, and other natural features. Existing manmade features such as railroads, roadways, major utility lines and facilities, existing developments,

and property lines are considered as well. The City Council adopted an update to the MTP and street development standards in March 2009. The updated standards include the City's first policy on Context Sensitive Street Design (CSS) that incorporates the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, and public transit riders into the design of streets, and provides a set of guidelines for the submittal of traffic impact studies.

Citywide Historic Preservation Plan, 2003

In July 2003, the City adopted the Citywide Historic Preservation Plan. The plan identifies a series of goals and strategies for future action relating to five major topics:

- Historic resources survey
- Historic preservation ordinance
- Historic preservation incentives
- Historic preservation in City policies and decisions
- Public education

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2003

The City of Fort Worth Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) describes current demographic and economic trends in the City, the vision statement and goals for future economic growth, and the programs and projects that will assist the City in achieving those goals. The CEDS is required to apply for funding assistance under programs administered by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration.

Consolidated Plan (2013-2018), and Annual Action Plan, 2016

The City of Fort Worth Consolidated Plan identifies housing and community development strategies and programs that will address U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) goals of providing decent housing, promoting a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities. This Plan combines the planning, application, and reporting documents for four HUD grant programs: the HOME Investment Partnership Program, the Community Development Block Grant program (CDBG), the Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG), and HOPWA (Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS). HUD's consolidated planning and reporting process has three parts: a five-year Strategic Consolidated Plan; five one-year Annual Action Plans; and a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) which is submitted to HUD every December. The Annual Action Plan includes each year's grant budget for the above grant programs, which must be expended to address the goals, objectives, and strategies outlined in the Consolidated Plan.

Cultural District Master Plan, 1990

Fifty years of growth resulted in a need for a Master Plan for the Cultural District to provide unity and definition in this area of unique cultural resources. In 1987, the boundaries of the Cultural District were defined and the Cultural District Committee was formally established by the Fort Worth City Council, spearheading an effort to create a visionary document that would guide growth within the Cultural District. The Master Plan, created by a team of consultants led by EDAW, Inc., addressed issues regarding facilities, land use, parking, traffic circulation, open space, lighting, landscaping and signage. Current and proposed projects within and around the district may warrant an update to the Cultural District Master Plan.

Directions Home, 2008

Directions Home: Making Homelessness Rare, Short-Term and Non-Recurring in Fort Worth, Texas within Ten Years was adopted by the Fort Worth City Council in June 2008 as a strategic plan to reduce homelessness. The Plan is based on seven strategies that mirror national best practices to eliminate homelessness. The purpose of the plan is to move unsheltered and emergency sheltered residents out of homelessness and into permanent housing with support services aimed at fostering independence.

Downtown Fort Worth Strategic Action Plan, 1993, 2003, 2013

The 1993 Downtown Strategic Action Plan was sponsored by the City of Fort Worth, Downtown Fort Worth, Inc., and the Fort Worth Transportation Authority. The purpose of the plan was to capitalize on the momentum of Downtown's success by creating a strong action plan, coupled with full commitment from government, business, and residents. The report includes recommendations for business development, education, entertainment, housing, land use, open space, public art, transportation, and urban design. The plan was updated in 2003 and again in 2013 to reflect changing conditions and new opportunities.

Drought Contingency and Emergency Water Management Plan, 2014

This plan outlines strategies for response to temporary and potentially recurring water supply shortages and other water supply emergencies. It was adopted in April 2014 as an update to the previous plan from May 2008.

Specific objectives are to:

- Conserve available water supply in times of drought and emergency;
- Maintain supplies for domestic water use, sanitation and fire protection;
- Protect and preserve public health, welfare and safety;
- Minimize the adverse impacts of water supply shortages; and
- Minimize the adverse impacts of emergency water supply conditions.

Evans & Rosedale Urban Village Master Plan, 2004

In 2004, the City of Fort Worth hired a consultant team led by the Stanley Love Stanley architectural firm in Atlanta to develop a master plan for the Evans & Rosedale Urban Village. The master plan includes a conceptual redevelopment plan and design guidelines to create a mixed-use, pedestrian-oriented urban village. In addition, recommendations to redevelop the broader Near Southeast neighborhood are presented along with strategies to capitalize on the rich culture and heritage of the Near Southeast community as a tool for revitalization. The City Council adopted the master plan in 2004.

Fort Worth Cultural Plan, 2002, 2014

The 2002 cultural plan was a comprehensive one. Its key theme was to retain, preserve, promote, and enhance the best of Fort Worth and Tarrant County's cultural past and present while building the quality of life for the new century. Key goals emphasized increasing the level of financial support from the public and private sectors; encouraging broader and more diverse participation in arts and culture; and strengthening arts and cultural education. In March, 2014 the Arts Council of Fort Worth initiated a process to update the community's Cultural Plan completed in 2002. Many things have changed since the completion of the 2002 Cultural Plan – within the cultural sector, in Fort Worth, the region, and in the nation. Few people anticipated the economic crisis that gripped the

country and affected the ability to implement much that was recommended. Thus, some of the same themes have emerged in this update, which also provides an opportunity to review and update goals and action steps to account for the changes in the past 12 years. A current theme might be: *Much has been accomplished, but there is much that remains to be done.*

Fort Worth Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, 2009

In January 2009, the City Council adopted the Fort Worth Hazard Mitigation Action Plan. The Plan was coordinated by the Fort Worth-Tarrant County Office of Emergency Management. The jurisdictions participating in the plan represent unincorporated portions of Tarrant County as well as nineteen of the forty-one cities in the county. The Tarrant County Hazard Mitigation Team consisting of staff from all participating jurisdictions and external agencies contributed to creating the Fort Worth Hazard Mitigation Action Plan.

Specific hazards and risks in each jurisdiction have been identified and are addressed in each jurisdiction's section of this plan. The Fort Worth Hazard Mitigation Action Plan identifies natural hazards that pose a risk to our area. Vulnerabilities to those risks are identified and quantified as appropriate. Goals, strategies, and projects to mitigate those risks are identified and analyzed.

Fort Worth Linkages, 1997

The Linkages Study was a community planning effort to develop a common vision and goals for the corridors that link Fort Worth's most historically significant and heavily visited areas: Downtown, the Stockyards, and the Cultural District/Zoo. The study was funded by the North Central Texas Council of Governments' 1995-96 Unified Work Program, and development of the plan was led by a Linkages Steering Committee. Issues addressed included signage, streetscape improvements, and new development.

Gateway Park Master Plan, 1998, 2002

Gateway Park, a 504-acre recreation park intended to serve 80,000 to 100,000 people, is located in east Fort Worth on the west fork of the Trinity River. The master plan for this park, originally adopted in 1988, was updated in 2002. The update was developed and evolved at the same time as the Trinity River Vision Master Plan, and it was coordinated with the joint efforts of the Tarrant Regional Water District, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Streams and Valleys, Inc. and the community. The update includes plans for entry road realignment and observation towers; ecosystem restoration at the oxbow; development of an amphitheater complex, a skate park, playgrounds, athletic fields, additional trails and pavilions; a junior golf teaching facility; and an equestrian facility. With the 2008 expansion of the Trinity Uptown flood control project to include the Gateway Park area, an additional refinement of the 2002 Gateway Park Master Plan is expected.

Lake Arlington Master Plan, 2011

The City of Arlington, in partnership with the cities of Fort Worth and Kennedale, developed a master plan for Lake Arlington in 2010-2011. The master plan is intended to protect Lake Arlington's water quality to ensure a safe drinking water

supply for over 500,000 people, while creating new recreation opportunities and guiding future development around the lake. The plan describes a vision for Lake Arlington; a set of guidelines and standards for protection of water quality; beautification, recreation and open space opportunities; and conceptual development scenarios for the west side of the lake. The City Council adopted a resolution endorsing the Lake Arlington Master Plan in May 2011.

Lake Worth Capital Improvement and Implementation Plan, 2007

The Lake Worth Capital Improvement and Implementation Plan includes a comprehensive list of capital improvements around Lake Worth. The plan includes dredging, watershed management, drainage improvements, water facilities, stump and navigation obstacle removal, and access control to vacant land. The plan is funded with gas well revenues.

Lake Worth Development and Management Plan, 1995

The Lake Worth Development and Management Plan was completed by the City of Fort Worth Engineering, Parks and Community Services, Planning, Transportation and Public Works, and Water Departments. The purpose of the Plan was to make recommendations for policies that address the needs of the citizens around Lake Worth. The Plan also serves to facilitate the most efficient and viable development of the Lake Worth area while maintaining water quality that will be suitable for consumption and recreation. The primary goal of this plan was to establish and maximize Lake Worth's potential as a multi-function natural resource.

Lake Worth Vision Plan, 2011

The Lake Worth Vision Plan describes and depicts the most appropriate future land use, development patterns and forms, recreational use, and facilities on and around Lake Worth. The Plan is based on the following four principles to guide future decision-making for Lake Worth: 1) Protect and enhance Lake Worth's water quality, natural beauty, and recreational character; 2) Develop Model Sustainable Communities in the Lake Worth area that create desirable places to live and work while enhancing livability of existing communities; 3) Create Lake Worth Regional Park, a linear park that encompasses the lake and provides high-quality recreational amenities and cultural hubs; 4) Connect communities, resources, and amenities with parkways, greenways, and trails.

Lake Worth Watershed Greenprint, 2015

The Lake Worth Watershed Greenprint identifies lands that are most important for protecting and enhancing Lake Worth's water quality. The Greenprint describes opportunities to protect water quality by reducing pollutant loads from contributing areas while enhancing recreational opportunities in the Lake Worth Watershed. Through community engagement and state-of-the-art computer modeling, community priorities and preferences are blended with science and research to identify these lands and to inform action plan strategies to protect water quality and enhance recreation in the Lake Worth watershed.

Library Master Plan, 2011

The Fort Worth Library's system master plan, "20/20 Vision," was developed through

the joint efforts of Buxton Company, Godfrey’s Associates, and the Planning Advisory Committee. Based on market-segmentation data and generally accepted facilities standards, the plan’s recommendations are intended to enhance the library system so that it is able to better meet the needs of the 21st century—proposing enhancements to facilities, targeted services, enhanced technologies, and operational efficiencies. This plan will ensure that the Library continues to meet the needs of Fort Worth’s diverse and rapidly growing population, and remains a sound investment in Fort Worth’s future.

Local Mitigation Action Plan, Tarrant County, 2015

Mitigation should form the foundation of every emergency management agency’s plans and procedures. Emergency management agencies must adopt mitigation practices to reduce, minimize, or eliminate hazards in their community. The Tarrant County Local Mitigation Action Plan (LMAP) identifies the hazards faced in the community, vulnerabilities to these hazards, and mitigation strategies for the future. The plan fulfills the requirements of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act as administered by the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Mobility and Air Quality Plan, 2009

In January 2009, the City Council adopted the Mobility and Air Quality Plan (MAQ), which identifies, analyzes, and recommends transit and roadway projects that will reduce congestion and air pollution. The MAQ Plan also provides a strategic implementation plan, including a financial element. The final product is a comprehensive and multimodal transportation system plan and a programmed effort to improve mobility and air quality.

- Far Greater Northside, 1999
- Greenway, 2000
- Worth Heights, 2001
- Handley, 2002
- Carver Heights, 2003
- North Greenbriar, 2004
- Stop Six Sunrise Edition, 2005
- South Hemphill Heights, 2005
- Historic Carver Heights, 2006

Model Block Plans

Since 1993, model block plans have been prepared for neighborhoods to identify needed housing improvements and revitalization initiatives. They include the following:

- Eastwood, 1993
- Near Southeast, 1994
- Jennings, May, St. Louis, 1995
- Near Northside, 1995
- Lake Como, 1995
- Fairmount, 1996
- Mitchell Boulevard, 1997
- Poly, 1997
- Riverside, 1998

NAS JRB Joint Land Use Study, 2007

The Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) is an initiative of Benbrook, Fort Worth, Lake Worth, River Oaks, Westworth Village, White Settlement and Tarrant County. The U.S. Department of Defense, Office of Economic Adjustment is the project manager and the North Central Council of Governments is the study sponsor. The purpose of this Joint Land Use Study is to evaluate the current status of the implementation of recommendations issued in the 2002 Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Study and to make recommendations for additional actions by local governments designed to improve land use decisions that may affect the mission of the base. The City Council adopted a resolution supporting the JLUS in October 2007.

Nature Center and Refuge Master Plan, 2003

The City completed a master plan to improve and enhance facilities at the Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge. The mission of the plan is to promote a signature heritage that reflects not only the regional character of Fort Worth and North Central Texas, but communicates Fort Worth’s community values of preserving natural open space for future generations. The Master Plan includes recommendations for new facilities, the update of existing facilities, interpretive exhibits, and needed supporting infrastructure. The Master Plan identifies opportunities for capital improvements in the amount of \$64.6 million over a 40-year period with a majority of this funding to be raised from private and community sources.

Neighborhood Empowerment Zone Plans

A Neighborhood Empowerment Zone (NEZ) is an area created to promote 1) the development and rehabilitation of affordable housing within the zone; 2) an increase in economic development within the zone; and 3) an increase in the quality of social services, education, or public safety provided to residents of the zone. Nineteen NEZs have been designated by the City Council. The primary purpose of NEZ plans is to provide guidance to neighborhoods and development project proponents seeking NEZ incentives. The plans describe neighborhood conditions and aspirations, and typically include design guidelines for residential and commercial projects. The following NEZ Plans are complete:

- Lake Arlington, 2004
- Berryhill-Mason Heights, 2007
- Oakland Corners, 2009
- Stop Six Updated NEZ, 2010

Northside Economic Development Strategy, 2011

The Northside Economic Development Strategy report was a joint effort of the City of Fort Worth and the Fort Worth Hispanic Chamber of Commerce to formulate and integrate key revitalization strategies to address economic development needs in the Northside area. The report describes eight principle revitalization strategies and includes an implementation plan detailing actions and identifying responsible parties.

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan, 2004 , 2015

In January 2015, the City Council adopted the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan. The Master Plan establishes the City’s goals and objectives that work to

achieve the objectives set by the parks department Strategic Plan. The plan outlines the development process, highlights trends that will impact future development, describes industry standards set for parks and open space, provides an inventory of existing parks, recreation and opens space and identifies potential opportunities for new facilities and identifies priorities for plan implementation. Key actions were taken to gain stakeholder and citizens input, these included a needs assessment survey, thirty-one public meetings, a city-wide public information meeting with an additional three week survey available during that time and a planning process that engaged the Park Planning Districts, city boards, commissions and staff.

Public Art Plan for the 2014 Bond Program

In accordance with City Ordinance, the 2014 Bond Program includes nearly \$3.6 million for permanent public artworks associated with capital improvement projects, including streets, urban villages, parks, fire stations, libraries, and other municipal facilities. The Fort Worth Art Commission is charged with recommending a public art plan to City Council which identifies specific projects in each bond proposition that offer the best opportunities for artist involvement, public engagement, and geographic distribution. City Council adopted the Public Art Plan for the 2014 Bond Program on October 21, 2014. Implementation of public art projects follow the City's schedule for design and construction of the capital improvement projects in the plan. The process for artist selection and design review is outlined in the *Fort Worth Public Art Master Plan* (www.fwpublicart.org/about).

The goals of the Fort Worth Public Art program are to:

- Create an enhanced visual environment for Fort Worth residents
- Commemorate the City's rich cultural and ethnic diversity
- Integrate the design work of artists into the development of the City's capital infrastructure improvements
- Promote tourism and economic vitality in the City through the artistic design of public spaces

Public Art Master Plan, 2003

In October 2001, the City of Fort Worth adopted an ordinance to set aside two percent of capital construction costs for the creation of public art. The ordinance also established the Fort Worth Art Commission to advise the City Council on matters of public art and on the development of the Fort Worth Public Art Program. The program is managed by the Arts Council of Fort Worth and Tarrant County. In September 2003, the City Council adopted the Fort Worth Public Art Master Plan, which was the result of an inclusive, community-based process.

Public Art Plan (Long Range) for the 2004 CIP, 2005

The Long Range Public Art Plan, which was developed by the Fort Worth Art Commission, identifies capital improvement projects that provide the best opportunities for artist involvement and allow for the greatest public visibility and geographic distribution throughout Fort Worth. The City Council adopted the Long Range Plan in May 2005.

Public Art Plan (Long Range) for the Water Fund, 2006

The Long Range Public Art Plan for the Water Fund, which was developed by the Fort

Worth Art Commission, creates an interest-bearing Conservation Fund and an annual process for recommending new public art projects throughout Fort Worth. The City Council adopted the Long Range Public Art Plan for the Water Fund in May 2006.

Southside Medical District Strategic Plan, 1995, 2003

The Strategic Plan for the Southside Medical District was completed by a team of consultants led by Sasaki Associates, Inc., in order to present overall guiding development principles on which to base decision-making within the District. The Plan addressed issues such as land use, redevelopment opportunities, housing, urban design and open space, transportation, and parking. In October 2003, an interdisciplinary panel of experts conducted a public planning workshop to update the 1995 plan for Fort Worth South, Inc. The consultants issued a final report that serves as a supplement to the 1995 plan. This report, Assessment of Opportunities and Recommendations for Future Direction, recommends certain policy and urban design strategies to encourage continued revitalization throughout Fort Worth South. 2003 Assessment of Opportunities report serves as an addendum to the 1995 plan.

Sustainability Action Plan, 2010

The City of Fort Worth established a Sustainability Task Force to create and implement a comprehensive Sustainability Action Plan for the City. This plan improves coordination of energy related policies interdepartmentally within the City and at the community level with other local jurisdictions. Involved stakeholders include the Fort Worth Transportation Authority, area universities, school districts, neighborhood leaders, and public utility partners. The Sustainability Action Plan provides a road map for improving sustainable development practices, City operations, and includes an education and outreach component for residents, employees, and businesses.

Texas Motor Speedway Area Master Plan, 2009

The Texas Motor Speedway (TMS) Area Master Plan is a sub-regional public planning effort which provides recommendations concerning economic development, land use, transportation, water and sewer infrastructure, environmental impacts, and regional cooperation for the multijurisdictional study area. The plan acknowledges that due to rapid growth, development pressure in the TMS area will increase and the ability to properly accommodate that growth needs to be balanced with maintaining the considerable economic impact of the race track. To achieve this balance, key stakeholders were engaged throughout the study area, including major employers, property owners, neighborhood leaders, adjacent communities' planning staff, and elected officials. The plan reviews development opportunities and plans, identifies potential compatibility concerns, and describes transportation facility needs and plans to serve the area. The plan acknowledges the multiplicity of planning efforts by the many jurisdictions within the TMS plan study area, and melds elements of these plans into a more understandable long-range view of the TMS study area. Based on stakeholders' desires to more sustainably accommodate the strong growth projected for the area, the plan introduces alternative — and potentially more sustainable — development patterns for the sub-region within which TMS is located.

Transit Alternatives Analysis, 2002

The City of Fort Worth and the Fort Worth Transportation Authority (the T) jointly

conducted a transit alternatives analysis to identify potential transit corridors connecting central city growth centers and urban villages. The study resulted in the City’s and the T’s endorsement of three transit plan elements: the Year 2030 Fort Worth Long-Term Transit Vision Plan, the Alternatives Analysis Locally Preferred Alternative (LPA), and the Light Rail Streetcar Starter Project with an accompanying Financial Plan. The proposed light rail streetcar starter project extends from Texas Wesleyan University in southeast Fort Worth, through the Medical District, north to Downtown—with a connection to the Intermodal Transportation Center—and west to the Cultural District.

Trinity River Vision Master Plan, 2003

The Trinity River Master Plan, completed in 1990, was initiated by Streams and Valleys, Inc. and was funded by a grant from the Amon G. Carter Foundation. This master plan was developed for the improvement of 43 miles of the Trinity River Corridor over 20 years. The planning corridor consists of the Trinity River Main Branch and the West Fork, which are divided into nine distinct zones. The Plan provides recommendations based on the distinct character of each zone. An update of the Trinity River Plan from Trinity Park to Gateway Park was completed in 1999. The updated plan is known as the Tilley Plan. The Tilley Plan was formally accepted by Streams and Valleys, Inc. and the Parks and Community Services Advisory Board.

A far-sighted update of this plan, the Trinity River Vision Master Plan, was completed in 2003. It has an enlarged scope that encompasses approximately 88 miles of river and creek corridor. Along with expanding on the existing Master Plan recommendations, it contains recommendations to improve the river’s accessibility to the public, attract more people to its banks, develop an urbanized downtown waterfront while maintaining the natural qualities of more remote areas, and increase awareness of its presence and beauty by citizens and visitors. The Plan identifies opportunities for conservation, linkages, and open space. The primary objectives of the Plan include identifying and improving adjoining land uses, enhancing environmental quality, and flood control.

Trinity Uptown Plan, 2004

The Trinity Uptown Plan is a bold vision for urban waterfront development. The plan represents a partnership between the Tarrant Regional Water District, the City of Fort Worth, and Tarrant County, with support from Streams and Valleys, Inc. and Tarrant County College. The plan aims to redevelop an 800-acre area north of Downtown Fort Worth with a combination of public improvements and private development. Its goal is to provide a vibrant environment in which residents can live, work, shop, play, and learn. Trinity Uptown promises to become a richly diverse urban neighborhood linking Downtown to the Historic Stockyards and the Cultural District. The area is bounded on the north by Northside Drive and the Oakwood Cemetery to the west by the Fort Worth & Western Railroad and Henderson Street corridors, to the east by Samuels Avenue, and to the south by Belknap Street. The primary benefits of the Trinity Uptown project include flood protection, urban revitalization, environmental restoration, and recreation.

Trinity River Vision Neighborhood Recreational Enhancement Plan (NREP), 2009

The purpose of the Trinity River Vision (TRV) Neighborhood and Recreational Enhancement Plan (NREP) is to identify and prioritize recreational and environmental enhancements to the Trinity River greenbelt within a 10 year timeframe. It is a joint effort by Trinity River Vision partners Tarrant Regional Water District, Streams & Valleys, Trinity River Vision Authority and the City of Fort Worth. The Neighborhood and Recreational Enhancement Program is an update to the 2003 Trinity River Vision Master Plan. Recommendations from the Plan include, but are not limited to the following: neighborhood trail links, increasing open space, wildflower plantings, new trailheads, improved trailhead amenities, directional and safety signage, better equestrian facilities, portage facilities at low water dams, and trail extensions along the river and its tributaries. Funding availability for the proposed projects will be reviewed each year by the partner agencies.

Urban Village Master Plans, 2007

In January 2006, the City Council authorized funding for planning in twelve urban villages, with additional funding for design and construction in five of those villages. In accordance with this authorization, the City Manager appointed a Citywide Screening Panel and Cluster Interview Panels to assist the Planning and Development Department in selecting qualified planning and design consultants for the twelve urban villages that are divided into the following three geographic clusters: central, southeast, and southwest. Each of these panels reflected a balance of interests, including neighborhood groups, economic development organizations, historic preservation groups, appointed boards and commissions, and City departments.

The 12 urban village master plans were the result of a 10-month effort designed to seek input and ideas from all stakeholders who may have an interest in the urban village's future. The planning process included three public work sessions and input from various City departments, stakeholders, neighborhood residents, and potential developers. While each of the master plans reflects the unique identity of the urban village, all of the master plans contain common elements including a conceptual redevelopment plan and recommendations for implementation. The following urban village master plans were adopted in December 2007:

<u>Central Cluster</u>	<u>Southeast Cluster</u>	<u>Southwest Cluster</u>
Historic Handley	Berry/Stalcup	Berry/Hemphill
Six Points	Berry Riverside	Berry/University
South Main	Near East Side	Bluebonnet Circle
	Oakland Corners	Ridglea
	Polytechnic/Wesleyan	

Woodhaven Redevelopment Plan, 2006

In 2004, the City of Fort Worth hired the Gideon Toal, Inc. consultant firm to develop a master plan for Woodhaven. The master plan addresses the challenges and opportunities currently present in Woodhaven along with background data and market information related to the area’s potential for development and redevelopment. The recommendations provide the outline of an action plan that encourages the private and public sectors to partner in order to make the plan a reality. The City Council endorsed the master plan in 2006 and directed City staff to negotiate a public-private partnership

to implement the plan's goals and objectives.

Walk Fort Worth Plan, 2014

Walk Fort Worth is the City's comprehensive pedestrian transportation plan for developing a more pedestrian friendly environment for those who travel by foot, wheelchair, motorized scooter, or other mobility aid. Investing transportation funds in sidewalks, traffic-calming devices, greenways, trails and public transit makes it easier for people to walk to destinations. The most successful business districts in Fort Worth rely on high levels of foot traffic. Cities with vibrant walkable places attract tourists as well as visitors from nearby communities.

The Walk Fort Worth plan was created to accomplish the following:

- Recommend appropriate pedestrian infrastructure and improve design standards.
- Identify highest priority needs to direct limited funding.
- Recommend targeted policies.

Water Conservation Plan, 2014

This plan reflects the City of Fort Worth's commitment to enhanced water conservation and efficiency strategies through the implementation of best management practices. It was adopted in April 2014, updating the previous plan from March 2009.

The specific objectives of the plan are to:

- Reduce water consumption;
- Reduce the loss and waste of water;
- Improve water use efficiency;
- Encourage efficient outdoor water use;
- Document the level of recycling and reuse in the water supply; and
- Extend the life of current water supplies by reducing the rate of growth in demand.